TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL. THE GRF.AT TATTLER ABROAD.

FRANK CARPENTER A PEACEMAKER.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE TESTIFIED.

FIOW MUCH DR. STORRS KNEW.

The Prest Newspaper Scheme-How Best Beecher Came to the Editorten's Proprietorship-Would Have Been Preferred Over Schuyler Colfax.

Frank Carpenter, who painted Lincoln and the Financipation Proclamation, and subsequently prattled forth in a book all the "little tattle" he ald pick up while he was an inmute of the Exegreat historical work, has at last succeeded in finding a reporter to take down, and a press to print his recollections of the Tilton-Beecher scan-dal. Judging of what we know of some of the inaccuracies of his recollections of Mr. Lincoln. we should not place the highest estimate upon this evidence, which it seems neither party to the

suit cared to elicit on the trial NEW YORK, June 11 .- F. B. Carpenter, is an sterview with a reporter, in response to an inquiry as ito why he was not called as a witness. med the statement made by Beach yester day. Mr. Beecher's statement that he first knew Carpenter in connection with the scandal, Carpenter painted Beecher's portrait in 1858, and says the fact is attested by a notice of the picture pub-lished in the New York Evening Post of October 26, 1:58. In reply to the question, "when did you Triple. In reply to the question, "when did you trust hear of the scandal" "Carpenter said: My first intimation of wrong came from a lady, intimate in Titton's family, (now dead,) during visits she made to my studio early in the year 1871, just after Tilton's rupture with Bowen. He then heard something of it from Tilton himself before the Woodhull publication.

When that publication was made he was in the capture. Tilton who was nearly

When that publication was made he was in the country. On his return Tilton, who was nearly distracted, told him he had been to see Dr. Storrs to ask his advice about the publication of a card; that Storrs told him a card that evaded and did not deny Mrs. Woodhull's charges would be worse than necless. Until Tilton's unexpected visit to him Storrs told Carpenter he had not given the matter serious thought. Storrs in confidence of ricendable.

Seconting the story, and offering any service in his power; and here comes in one of the strangest parts of this history. To this note of friendship and trust Dr. Storre told me there came no reply, and from the day of Mrs. Woodhull's publication Beecher, from being a constant visitor, neverentered the bouse. Carpenter here read an extract from his diary: "Tilton and myself went to Dr. Storr's study, and he had the facts of his case before us." Then to reporter, perhaps before I go to that, however, I had better give you Dr. Storr's graphic account to me of one or two previous interviews with Tilton. Storre said he Storral had pade to attention to the publication by Mrs. Woodhull. He had not even seen it when Tilton came to consuit him about publishing a card. The Woodhull publication appeared about a nonth after the Plymouth church silver wedding.

storrs on Plymouth platterm. Dr. Storrs said in came to him in great apparent distress a card behad prepared to meet the Woodstory. The card did not deap—It was an eva-Storrs frankly told Titton so. Titton, Pr. said, made a hypothetical case, and asked to upon it. Dr. Storrs answered that he inot advise him on a fettlious case. Storrs said to Titton the naw he was in trouble. "Now." continued Dr. Storre. I will get the Woodhull's or I and read it, and then give you my epinion concerning it." Titten called again, ir. Storrs said, a day or two afterwards, and he then told Titten that there were four points to the Woodhull story which must be denied to have a deniat effectual with the public.

These points were: First, that a criminal relation had existed between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Titton, or he discovered it; third, that Mr. Beecher procured a written denial from Mrs. Titton, and fourth, that Moulton recovered this paper from Mrs. Beecher. Ir. Storrs said, to his great surprise, Tilton said: "But what it these points cannot be denied." Ir. Storrs replied that in that case

"HE HAD NO ADVICE TO GIVE."

Mr. Carpenter continued: I new come back to the leth of Becember. As I have said. I passed the night of the leth at Mr. Tilton's house. Next moreing, after breakfast. I was in the back parlor with Mrs. Tilton, when Mr. Tilton came in and said. "Elizabeth, we have just facen minute to meet the appointment at Dr. Storrs' study." It was my first intimation that Mrs. Tilton was to accompany him to Dr. Storrs' Ars. Tilton was to accompany him to Dr. Storrs' Ars. Tilton apparently shrank from the interview. Pitying her position, and fout of delicacy for her icelings, I said: "Theodore, don't ask her to go. Can't she write something instead of going in person." Mr. Tilton seceded, and Mrs. Tilton person." Mr. Tilton seceded, and Mrs. Tilton and myself together.

Before she went out of the room she said. "How can lexpress it." Mr. Tilton replied, "You can put it in this way," suggesting the opening senence of the letter which has now become familiar. Mrs. Tilton left the room, and I thought she went up stairs. She was goos, perhaps, twenty minutes. When she returned she had the completed fetter in her hand. She handed it to Mr. Tilton, who read it, and said. "Elizabeth, you have stated it with exceeding delicacy, better than I could have done." This expression of Mr. Tilton or receiving the letter from his wife I remember with distinctness. This account is in direct contradiction of Mrs. Tilton's statement to Mr. Beecher's committee, which I read with astonishment, but I can do no less than state what I know to be truth. I was present during the entire interview with Dr. Storrs. When Mrs. Tilton's statement was read Br. Storrs said. "Mr. Tilton replied that it was not; that it was an understatement, but he could answer no questions.

Mr. Tilton read to Dr. Storrs and myself a part only of Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition. I recolled distinctly the sentence.

"SHE is GUILTLESS—SIDNED AGAINST."

"she is guiltless—sinned against."

Before leaving Dr. Storrs, Tilton stated positively to us that Mr. Beecher had confessed adultery to him and to Mr. Moulton in someotion with one of Mr. Bowen's charges, and that Mr. Beecher at the same time named the woman, which name, however, Mr. Tilton did not disclose. At this interview Mr. Tilton "laid his case before Dr. Storrs;" that is, as much of it as he was willing to disclose. He forthed his narration with an excapit, I recollect Dr. Storrs said to Mr. Tilton that It was his first duty to put the facts and documents in his possession into historical form for his own protection. I remember Ir. Storrs used this expression, "and if you have not the leisure, take the leisure, and do it at once," This was the advice which led to Tilton's employing himself for the following ten days in carrying out Dr. S. orrs suggestion, of which the product was what is now known as the "true story. "BHE IS GUILTLESS-SINNED AGAINST."

Concerning which the delence at the trial made a strong point cameeting Carpenter with an alleged attempt to blackmail Beceler and his friends, Carpenter gives the following interests alleged strempt to blackmail Beecher and his friends, Campenier gives the following interesting story:

"This newspaper scheime was a plan of mine to save Heacher from the impending investination, which every one knew was only a question of time, and was bound to come. As a commercial project it was entered into by three prominent publishers of New York, two of whom have never been named in connection with this scandal. Two of these publishers set me at Bang's restaurant, on the 26th of Becember, 1872. Mr. Greeley had been dead just a month. The defection of the Tribine from the Republican party, and decrease in its sirculation, offered an opening for a new Republican paper, provided an editor of commanding wentus and indusnee could be secured.

"The result of this interview at Hang's restaurant, was an arrangement on my part to see Mr. Beecher, and on the part of one of the publishers to see the projectors of the New York Express, and arcertain what that newspaper could be hought for with the Associated Press privileges. These two arrangements were carried out. I went as arranged on that consistent he same evening. December Mr. 1877, to see Mr. Beecher, and ascertain if he would take the editorship of the mewspaper. Mr. Reecher met me at his door in person, and invited me to his study, at the top of the house. We sat down together, and istated the plan, and suggested that he become the editor of the paper. I told him plainly in this way he would eace all danger of a courch investigation. Mr. Reecher and in single work has been moments, and then and, "I am wanderfully taken would eace the new of the plan of yours." He then went on to speak of his

He said his work had been destructive: that there had got to be a "reconstructive of theology, and at his time of life he did not want to have suything to do with it." The plan suggested seemed a may out of all his troubles, and an escape from a possible council of ministers, which was spoken of freely. hir. Beecher said the new paper could be under a success, and he would immelf take some of the "stock." I said to him that I felt that he took great risks in remaining in his pulpit. To this he made no reply, but seemed lost in shought. Freezetly the family tea-bell rang. Mr. Beecher clarted up and said, "Come down with me to support and we will after wards go to Moulton's and take to vor." I accepted the invitation, and asher supper we went to Moulton's. There had been a heavy snow storm, and the sidewalks in places were not cleaned. On the way to hiominous places were not cleaned. On the way to hiominous's Beecher said to me: "I can stand anything but the suffering of others for my tault." Further on he said: "Men talk of courage in facing an ententy of a battle-held. Let a man face what I have faced in my pulpit for two years, then he can talk about courage." These and similar expressions completely won my sympathy for Mr. Beecher. I would have done anything to save him. Moulton did not enter into the scheme with the heartiness that I expected. He said the plan presented one solution of Beecher's difficulties—one that promised

'to protect Mr. Beecher's past and secure his future;" but I remember he said he thought Mr. Beecher ought net to leave his pulpit. Before we separated that night Mr. Beecher made a statement of his position in reference to the scandal in the presence of Mr. Moulton and myself, which, in the judgment of impartial men, warranted all that Judge Morris claimed in his opening speech that the prosecution would show by mr. This statement was in such language that I should have declined to repeat it in ceurt had I been called to the court except under compulsion. Reporter. Mr. Beecher's friends claim that he mot only sever made any admissions to you, but Reporter. Mr. Beecher's friends claim that he not only never made any admissions to you, but that he stoutly denied any offer whatever.

Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Beecher never "denied" to me in respect to his admissions. I have made no exception at any time to which I am not willing to make cash. I repeated Mr. Beecher's language to me on several different occasions to Judge Morris, and he expressed his opinion of my evidence in his opening for the prosecution. I have at all times been ready to testify under each to these conversations with Mr. Beecher, giving his language as nearly as one man can report another. I had four conversations with Mr. Beecher concerning the newspaper scheme. The first, as I have stated, was day after Christmas, December 29, 1872.

first, as I have stated, was day after Christmas, December 20, 1812.
The second was the next evening, Friday, December 27, after the church prayer meeting. Mr. Beccher told me on this occasion that he had "laid the matter before God, and he would take the course Providence indicated," and he told me to go and see what could be done. The next day I went to see my friend William Orton, who a few days before had had cantrol of the Tribune, and went to Washington to offer the editorship to Schuyler Celfax. Mr. Orton said if he had had an intimation of such a thing as that Mr. Beecher would have accepted the editorship to the Tribune he would not have traveled to Washington for Celfax. Orton gave me a note of introduction bune he would not have traveled to Washington for Celfax. Urten gave me a note of introduction to H. Clews, whom I had never met, and the two gentlemen agreed to meet me the same evening (Saturday, December 27) at the Union Langue Club. We met in the reading room, and Jackson S. Schultz, with whom I had but a slight acquaintance, accidentally came into our group, and this was how I came to ask him to join us in the conference. Mr. Bescher finally asked me to let the matter rest for a few months. He said that if he should

ILEAVE HIS PULLIT, THEN

It would be attributed to the scandal publication
by Mrs. Woodhull. At the interview, when he
said this, he was greatly depressed. His words
were, "I may die in my tracks, but I must keep
on preaching," The only reason he gave me for
the suspension of the matter was that it would be
said Mrs. Woodhull had driven him from the
pulpit. His last words to me, on the subject,
were, "Let the matter rest for a few months;
when the right time comes we can raise a million
dollars within twenty four hours." In reference to
Oliver Johnson's position in the case Carpenter
said Oliver Johnson, who, as Tilton's and Beechser's considential triend, managing editor and representative, spoke with a knowledge I could not
possess, told me that the charge of Tilton against
Beecher was adultery, long before Beecher's investigating committee put on record that no
charge of adultery had ever been made by Tilton
till after the Bacon letter, and yet Oliver Johnson was one of the witnesses before that committee. Oliver Johnson admitted Beecher's adulteries to me as recently as April 3, 1874, in the oflice of the Christian Union.

He said he knew Mr. Beecher had been an awful
sinner with women, and can name a gentleman
who, if called, would have some on the stand and LEAVE HIS PULPIT, THEN

He said he knew Mr. Beecher had been an awfol sinner with women, and can name a gentleman who, if called, would have gone on the stand and sworn that Oliver Johnson told him that Mr. Beecher had one said to him (Johnson) that he (Beecher) had been "an awful sinner with women." Henry M. Cleveland stated to me on the 17th of March, 1874, that Oliver Johnson told him that "Beecher had slipped his cables and must be protected," and Cleveland sat on the committee when Johnson testified before it. Carpenter further asserts that his correspondence with Oliver Johnson at the time will show that the charge against Beecher was not improper proposels; that Henry C. Bowen said to him (Car-I that the tripartile covenant was published h full knewledge of Beecher and his friends, ich is in opposition to the testimony of Mr. echer and Samuel Wilkeson.

MR. BEACH YESTERDAY. MR. BEACH YESTERDAY.

Among the listeners to Mr. Beach yesterday was Senator Morton, of Indians. Nr. Beach occupied the whole day in replying to the points made by Evarts. As an exhibition of wit, relation of funny steries, fine reading from some of Mr. Beacher's works of extracts, which Mr. Hea. fancied were similar in language to that of certain jet res in evidence, and sharp repartee, the speech was both amusing and instructive, but, as indicated by our report, it had very little connection with the evidence or the merits of the case under trial.

HONEST MERCHANTS.

of H R Classic & Co Others Arrested on Bench Warrants. NEW YORK, June 11.-The following is the full

ard of H. B. Claffin & Co. with regard to the indictments found against that firm by the United States grand jury: "The United States grand jury have indicted our firm for alleged complicity in attempts to defraud customs revenue at this city in attempts to defraud customs revenue at this port. We simply ask our fellow-citizens to with-hold all judgment in the case. We have conducted our business honorably and honestly. We expect to demonstrate our integrity and innocence. As there has been no dishoner on our part, so we intend to protect our future from stain by an uncompromising defense against any accurations that have been or may be brought against us."

tions that have been or may be brought against us."

(Signed.)

Yesterday afternoon a bench warrant was served upon Field. Morris. Tenner & Co., aucin neers, 465 Broome street, requiring them to give bail te-day to the extent of \$20,000, and to appear before the district attorney on Monday next to give answer to the indictment charging them with receiving and selling at suction smuggleo goods. This firm deny any complicity or even knowledge of the franks with which they are charged. Each member of the firm of Clasin & Co. were also notified yesterday to appear at the district attorney's office and give the necessary built but up to the bour of closing the office only one member had done so.

Herace B. Claffin, John Claffin, Daniel Robinson, Dexter N. Force and William H. Talcott, members of the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., appeared befor U. S. Commissioner Shields to-day and each gave bail in sum of \$20,000, Mr. Jno. J. Bonaldson, of the firm of Claffin, Co., and Mr. Aaron Claffin, boot and shoe merchant, becoming their bonessien. Chas. M. Field, Edward D. Fenner, Wm. J. Fenner, Aaron Field, and Jno. J. Morris, Fonner & Co., also gave bail in the sum of \$20,000 cach.

WORK OF THE DIVERS.

The Iron Safe of the Cumberland Recovered. NORFOLK, VA., June 11, 6:10 p. m.—Captain Brown, of the schooner J. C., arrived here to-day in charge of the iron safe of the United States man of war Comberland, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate ram Virginia in 1862. Divers have been at work on the deck ten years, having in view the recovery of this safe. The lucky man had only been at the wreck forly-eight hours when he found the safe, buried in three or feur feet of mud. The water at that place is seventy-eight feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked, and it was holved on deck, a few pieces of gold con having dropped out. It is generally believed the safe contains between sixty and one hundred thousand dollars in gold.

It is estimated that more than \$100,000 have been expended by different parties in trying to recover this treasure. The safe and treasure belong to Capt. Brown and O. E. Maithy, of this city, and Herbert Smith, of Detroit, Mich. While Capt. Brown was searching the wreck he came across a periffied human body in a perfect state. It was unburt by crabs of fish, and the fissh was extremely hard. The captain supposes the body to be that of an officer, and intends to return and get it. wreck forty-eight hours when he found the safe,

M Ollivier's Defence of the Dead Emperor. Panis, June 11.-M. Ollivier's book, in defence of the ministry, of which he was the head on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, has ap-peared. It declares that Prussia, by her insults, really declared the war. His ministry cannot be eld responsible for entering upon the conflict. Senate and Legislative body, nor is it responsible for the military organization which was the work of years before it came into power. M. Oilivier claims for his ministry that in a few months atter its organization it had caimed the public mind and restored the authority of the Government without employing either corruption or intimidation. He publishes a letter from the Emperor, written after the fall of the ministry, expressing continued condense. In conclusion, M. Oilivier urges the Bonapartists to help the present Government maintain peace and respect the constitution, and when the opportunity comes for revising the constitution, then claim an appeal to the pielescetic.

Slection of Officers of the International Union-Boston, June 11.—The twenty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union closed this afternoon. The following offi-cers were elected for the ensuing year: Presi-dent, Walter H. Bell, of Philadelphia; first vice president, James Harper, of Montreal; second

THE CENTENNIAL

Allotment of Space to Exhibitors Now Being Made-PHILADELPHIA, June 11.-The Director Ger eral of the International Exhibition is no making definite allotments of the space to for many cases very great, and American exhibitor cannot safely delay making their application Letters from the Consul General of the United States at Cairo amounce that the Egyptian Commission is preparing the exhibit to be made by that comptry, and desires quarters to be pro-vided or its residence in Philadelphia.

PRILABELPHIA, June 11 .- Athletics, 21; Wash

New Haves, June 11.—Hartfords, 12: New Ha-

Nominations by the Republican State Convention.-Platform of Principles Indorsing

General Grant. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 11.-The Republican State convention met at Sacramento yester day afternoon. Hon. A. A. Sargent presided. The convention adopted strong anti-railroad resolutions, which were supported by George C. Gorham, in a vigorous speech denouncing the Central Pacific. ,Gov. Pacheco was withdrawn as a candidate for Governor and J. G. Phelps was nominated by acclamation. Joseph M. Cavis was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and O. H. Hallet for Secretary of State.

The Republican State Convention adopted the

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES: DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Resolved, That we have undissinished confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of President Grant, and join our political breakness support of his administration in the fullest recognition of his illustrious career in the military and civil service, and in condemnation of that rancorous party spirit which prompts his and our enemies to make unconsidered and unjust attacks on him as those to which his great predecessors. Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, were subjected during their administration.

2. Resolved, That the letter addressed by the ton, Jackson and Lincoin, were subjected admig their admintration.

2. Resolved, That the letter addressed by the President to the chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention upon the subject of his succession is a full refutation of the standers of those who charged him with intriguing for re-election; that we accept itse explicit to a final settlement of the third term agitation, created by

our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dis-sensions in the Republican party.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Headquarters of the National Grange to be Located at Louisville. The headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which ever since the organization of the order, in 1868, have been in ashington, will probably be removed to Louisville, Ky., in a short time. At the last annual session of the National Grange in Charleston, S. C., in February last, the executive committee was charged with the selection of a new point for headquarters to be located in one of five Western headquarters to be located in one of five Western States named, and the change was to be made within hix months from the lat of March last. The committee, it is understood, have, after due investigation, selected Louisville as the most eligible location aithough it was expected that St. Lonis would be chosen.

Kentucky stands No. 5 as regards the number of granges, having 1,550. Indiana leads the list with 2,027 granges. Missouri has 2,026, lows 2,004, Illinois 1584, and Kentucky 1,550. The total number of granges in the United States is 25,500, with an estimated aggregate membership of 1,550,000. The official history of the Order just published by the scarctary shows that the total receipts from 1865 to 1871 inclusive, were less than \$5,000, while he receipts last year were \$216,381. The Order

the receipts last year were \$216,381. The Order at present has \$69,000 invested in Government bonds, and \$19,000 in cash on deposit at the financial agency in New York. THE WRECKED STEAMER.

List of Her Passengers-Value of the Vessel and Cargo.
York, June 11.—The steamship Vicks burg, sunk by ice, was a screw steamer of 2,484 tons gross burden. She was built in 1872. She belonged to the Liverpool and Mississippi Steamship Company, of Liverpool, and hailed from that port. During the winter she usually piled be-tween New Orleans and Liverpool, and summer in the North American trade. The captain of the State of Georgia says, after taking the five men on board, he kept men at the masthead all day till dark, looking out for the other two boats, all of which time he was passing through ice-bergs and doe-ice.

A cispatch from Montreal says: "Agents of the line give the following information: There were on board at the time seven cabin passengers and five stearage, besides the crew, under command of Capl. Bennett, late chief officer of the Atlantic steamship Prussian. The cabin passengers on the Vickeburg were: Brian McShane, of Montreal, Miss.; — Sutherland, supposed to be of this selty: A. H. Betts, of Kingston: Mr. and Mrs. Bloom; Rev. U. A. Adams, from Upper Canada; and Mr. Vipond. The vessel was valued at \$25,000, and is said to be fully insured. The cargo was worth \$85,000. The ninety-two head of cattle shipped by Mr. McShane were insured for \$14,000." in the North American trade. The captain of

NEW MEXICO. Hon. S. B. Elkins Renominated for Congress. At a large Republican convention, held at Santa Fe on the 1st of June, resolutions were adopted indersing the Republican policy and reiterating fealty to the principles of the party. The course of Mr. Elkins, Delegate to the last House, was indorsed, and he was unanimously re-nominated for re-election. The convention also favored the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, and instructed the Delegate to use his best endeavors to effect that result.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11 .- Chief Justice Miller, of this court, to-day decided to empanel a special grand and petit jury on Monday, and to recall the April term of the court early in July, for the purpose of investigating and trying, if an indict ment is found, the case of the neuro Sims, charged ment is found, the case of the negro Sims, charged with committing a rape upon Miss Jackson on last Saturday; otherwise the trial would not occur until October, as the regular July term is not for jury trials. Such a delay might be damaging, because, if the young lady should die before that time, there would be no evidence against the regro, and he would be freed. Great excitement still prevails over the affair, although the danger of his being lynched has subsided.

Important Arrest-PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—This morning Joseph Calvert, alias "Button Joe," was arrested upon the charge of being interested in the negotiation the charge of being interested in the negotiation of the United States bonds which were stolen in the West. The arrest is based on an affidavit of Dr. Melville, one of the accused parties in the Hilt case, who alleges that he received from Calvert two registered bonds of the United States, one for \$6,000, and the other for \$10,000, which he returned to Calvert. It is alleged that these two bends are the fruits of a robbery committed in Ohlo, and were originally in the name of a Mrs. Scott.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11 .- A quarantine of ten days has been proclaimed by Governor Kellogg against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz from the 10th of June, but under a new regulation of the board of health the ten days, in case of all vessels bringing a clean bill of health, will begin to count from the time of leaving the infected port for New Orleans.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Gov. Chamberlain has obtained for presentation to the Washington Light Infantry, who start to-morrow for Benker Hill, as clegant flag designed after that under which the victory of Fort Moultrie was worn in 1776. CHICAGO, June 11.—Telegrams received at Sheridan's headquarters, from the commanding officer at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, state that a party of Indians, at Rock Creek valley, ran off over two hundred horses on Saturday afternoon last. A party was sent in pursuit, and at Look out station sent for help.

Nowwith, Conn., June 11.—Charles C. Fuller. out station sent for help.

Nowwicz, Conn., June II.—Charles C. Fuller, president, and J. T. Mowry, treasurer of the Chaplin Paper Company, have absconded, leaving outstanding obligations to the estimated amount of \$70,000, the greater part of which is believed to be in forged notes. No bank and only one individual here is seriously affected by the frauds.

fraude.

Ottawa, June 11.—Advices from the Magdalen Islands represent the shore-catch of herring and real as unusually large. The mackerol fishery is expected to be good also. Twenty Canadian and eleven American vessels are now engaged in the herring fishery.

Oddenshuee, N. Y., June 11.—The Northern Transportation Company's fisher of twenty propel.

Codensenues, N. Y., June 11.—The Northern Transportation Company's fleet of twenty propellers, which have been idle all season owing to difficulties between the Central Vermont and Oxdensburk and Lake Champiain Railroad Companies, have passed from the control of the Central Vermont Company, and will commence regular trips between this point and Chicago as soon as the propellers can be fitted out.

Record of Fire. LEBANON, N. H., June 11—The main building of the agricultural works here were burned this morning, with valuable machinery and stock. Loss \$63,000. NEWBURY, N. H., June 14.—The Mount Sunage house on Sunages mountain was hurned.

PERSONAL. Paymaster Militon B. Cushing. United States navy, is stopping at the Owen House.

S. B. Brown has been appointed internal revenue gauger for the 1st district of Illinois.

Peter G. Wheeler has been appointed postmatter at Eufaula, Alabama, vice E. P. Wheeler, suspensed. master at Eufaula, Alabama, vice E. P. Wheeler, suspended.

The Postmaster General left Cleveland yesterday merning for Detroit, where he will remain till Tuesday next.

Mr. F. Thorp, the eminent portrait painter, arrived in town last evening, and will remain among his Washington triends for a month or more.

Judge Morton Ryerson, late a member of the Geneva commission on the Alabama claims, died yesterday morning at Newton, N. J., aged sixty yesrs.

Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell, United States marine corps, one of the famous Darien explorers of

Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell, United States marine corps, one of the famous Darien explorers of 1870, has been assigned to duty at the Washington navy yard.

A tolegram was received yesterday from Hon. Abram Comings, of Missouri, accepting the appointment as one of the commissioners to treat with the Stoux.

Secretary Hoberen has gone to Philadelphia and Newport on business connected with his Department. He will return to Washington on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The numerous friends of Maior George Porter

Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The numerous friends of Major George Porter Houston will be sorry to learn that he is confined to his quarters at the Washington navy yard in ounsequence of a severely sprained ankle.

United States Attorney Bliss, of New York, was in this city sesterday on business connected with the administration of his office, and during the day was in consultation with Secretary Bristow and Attorney General Pierrepont.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS

THE INDIAN RATIONS LIE.

DEFENSE OF FRIEND HAWORTH.

FLOUR AND SUGAR SCARCE, BEEF PLENTY.

SEVERITY OF WEATHER THE CAUSE.

Court of Commissioners of Alabams

Claims-Bevenues and Pinances-

The New Revenue Cutter Hart-

ley-The New Indian Commission, &c., &c , &c.

New Service. Railway mall service has been ordered from Chicago to Elgin, Ill., on the Chicago and Pacific railroad, a distance of 53 miles, to take effect July 1.

The John F. Hartley. Secretary Bristow has directed that the new revenue steamer to be used in the bay and harbor of San Francisco shall be called the John F. Hartley, in honor of the late Assistant Secretary

Indian Commissioners. The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following gentlemen to act as commissioners to treat with the Sioux: Rev. S. D. Hinman, Hon. Wm. B. Allison, of lowa; Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Bishop Havens, of Georgia; General Terry, of the army. The sixth gentleman selected has not yet signified his acceptance.

Refund of Duties. A dispatch to the State Department from the United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain, mentions the revocation of a decree establishing an import upon the exportation of sait, and stating that the deposits made by American captains to the consignees of American vessels on account of said import will be refunded to them.

Revenues and Finances. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$425,054; customs receipts were \$462,487; the amount of national bank-note currency received for redemption was \$805,850. At the close of business the following were the balances in the Trearury; Currency, \$4,083,072; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$55,550,000; coin, \$83,748,092; including coin certificates, \$19,116,600; outstanding legal tenders, \$377,064,000.

The following judgments were rendered yester-day: No. 354, in favor of Geo. Crosby, \$215.05; in Gay: No. 354, in favor of Geo. Crosby, \$212.00; in case No. 204, in favor of Geo. W. Thompson, of New Bedford, \$1,575; No. 329, F. Van Beuthuysen, New Orleans, \$3,109.22; No. 131, Marie Ganche, \$502.75; No. 164, S. Keefer, \$310; No. 239, Margar is Rimbol, \$1,624; No. 206, C. Sanbert & Co., \$3,043.35; No. 239, Jas. W. Gosiee, administrator, \$181.25; No. 250, Marion S. Hedrick, \$410.62; No. 273, Jules Bustillor, \$600; No. 475, Jas. Ryback, \$8,822; No. 455, Gretzer, \$752; No. 456, Wright N. Fish, \$59,90; No. 445, Samuel & Agron, \$42.200; No. 514, Thompson

Busilios, 800: No. 48, 138. Ryback, 83,82; No. 48, Gretter, \$472. No. 48, Wright N. Fish, 809.90; No. 488, Samuel Aaron, \$2,200; No. 514, Thompson & Barnes, \$602.87.

J. N. Jordon, attorney, of New York, submitted upon the teatimony given in case No. 170 the following cases: No. 163, A. C. Hall, administrator, vr. the United States; No. 165, J. H. Lamdin et al. and No. 780, Henry Kelzey vs. United States.

The following cases were submitted upon testimony: J. W. Benver, for complainant; Hon. John A. J. Creswell, for Government: No. 128, Joseph Lewis vz. United States; No. 527, J. O. a.L. C. Rondsner vs. United States; No. 528, Wm. Holland vs. United States; No. 576, E. T. Parker vs. United States; No. 578, No. 127, No. 128, No. 129, Philip W. Mohr vs. United States; No. 510, Philip W. Mohr vs. United States, and No. 453, Simob Frank vs. United States.

Cases Nos. 722, 723, 734, 735, 736, embracing the owners of the Electric Spark, destroyed by the Florida, July 10, 1864, were submitted upon the testimony and oral arxyments of counsel. Florida, July 10, 1864, were submitted upon the tes

mony and oral arguments of counsel. Adjourned until Monday. The Indian Rations. In reply to the statement made by Colonel Hatch, at Fort Sill, as to the supplies for Indians Hatch, at Fort Sill, as to the supplies for Indians at that agency, and the indorsement of General Pope that it was idle to expect the Indians to remain on the reservation in the prospect of starvation, and the military would not be held accountable for any outbreak, J. M. Haworth, one of the Quaker agents for the Indian Territory, has written the following letter to Friend Enoch Hong, superintendent of Indian affairs at Lawrence, Kansas:

rence, Kansas:

Office OF Kiowa and Gomanche Agency,
Indian Territory, 6 mo. 31, 1855.

Enoch Hong, Superintendent, Laurence, Kanson;
Thy communication of the 24th, containing newspaper slips, is received. Referring to contents of which I have to say:

Thy communication of the 24th, containing newspaper slips, is received. Referring to contents of which I have to say:

I have not thought it necessary, as a general thing, to reply to the many wild charges that have come under my notice in reference to affairs in this part of the country. In this instance, as thou says, the report, being clothed in an official character, would seem to require some explanation. During the past winter my people have suffered only for flour and sugar. as I have been able to give them beel, bacon, coffee and tobacco. The beef has been given them much in excess of regular ration, such a course being necessary to prevent actual suffering. They have suffered for flour, as they cannot substat upon any other kind of meat so well as buffalo, and their cuitivated taste for and habit of eating other articles of the white man's diet has made such an inroad upon their natures that they would not be satisfied to threw away everything else and substatupen buffalo very long.

The winter was one of the severest known in this locality for a long time, with a good deal of snow, hence the cattle could not be expected to be as fat as in the time of good grazing, and some of them were not very good beef. I believe the cattle we have received and issued, as a general thing, have been very fair beef, as good on the average as the country would afford, taking the number into consideration. Instances like the one referred to may have taken place, whether from exhaustion on account of leanness, or from being run down from being driven from the beef corrait to the campe, the inilitary survey, which made it four and three eighths miles distance. I do not know. I have known a number of instances where it was necessary to kill the beef on them, and I have how not discovered much difference, while the difference in price would involved the will be substant furnished the post, as I do not think it would, though we have hot discovered much difference, while the difference in price would include a wide one. India

dicate a wide one. Indian beef \$1.64 gross, and military, I believe, is \$6.22 gross.

The want of flour and sugar is owing entirely to the freight contractor falling to do his duty. Enough of each was shipped to Caddo by rail in time to have been transported by teams to the agencies before the wister set in, but was not done, and remained in the cars and depot at that station until the grass started this spring, most of the flour and sugar having been received within the last thirty days, and was no doubt hurried through on account of the section taken by Special Commissioner Shanks, J. P. C. S., who, on arriving at Caddo in April, feund the depot full of Indian goods, and telegraphed the fact to the Department, in answer to which an answer was given to secure transportation and forward it at ence. Commissioner Shanks, being at this place at this time. Before he received the dispatch, which was forwarded by mail from Caddo, and reached there, the supplies had been started by the contractor, including flour, sugar and the annuities.

The large increase of supplies necessary for the increase of the military on account of the indian troubles required a very large amount of transportation. The same contractor having both contracts, may have had a larger matter than he had prepared to handle.

Inclosed statements of Brook and G. P. Laughlin, both of whom have large trains and are well known freighters, may throw soms additional light on the matter.

That the Indians have complained of hunger I have no doubt; but at my agency I do not think have no doubt; but at my agency I do not think

known freighters, may throw some additional light on the matter.

That the Indians have complained of hunger I have no doubt; but at my agency I do not think that there has been any severe suffering, though the regular ration—even if they had all it calls for—is much too short or too little for them when confined in camp or not allowed to add to it by the chase. The soldier ration, though more than double that of the Indians—excepting beef—does not satisfy them, as a number of these encamped under military charge have at different times come to me complaining that they did not get enough to eat, and their in-portunities have been frequent and urgent to have them transferred to me, in some instances specifying that they would rather be fed from what they regarded as their own supplies.

Dowell for sugar and flour enough to make the issues.

Referring again to the beef, I would say that my cigric, R. M. H. Howard, who was acting agent at the time referred to, and who has been familiar with the beef issued to the Indians for the three southwestern agencies since the establishment of this agency at the post—being connected with it before the change from military control to the present policy—assures me that the beef received and insued during the present year compares faverably with that of previous years. The cattle issued at the time specially referred to may not have been as good as the average. They had been held at the agenty on very short graving for about on days, and should necessarily lose in firsh.

Notwithstanding the absence of a part of the ration in kind and a great deal of talk to the ladians escentised to unsettle them and cause a feeling of dissatisfaction to arise among them. I feel warranted in saying that they have manifested a feeling of appreciation of the circumstances and complained much less than white meanle would complained much less than would complained much less than well and the manufested. Dowell for sugar and flour enough to make the

own supplies.

I am indebted to the kindness of General Mc-

ration in kind and a great deal of talk to the Indians calculated to unsettle them and cause a
feeling of dissatisfaction to arise among them, i
feel warranted in eaying that they have manifested a
feeling of appreciation of the circumstances and
complained much less than white people would
have done under more favorable circumstances,
and in no single instance do I call to mind any
manifestation of any had feeling on their part toward myself or those associated with me. I inclose a copy of communication from Howard
referring to the foregoing communication.

I am, very respectfully,
J. M. HAWORTH,

ohn Blackford, an American actor, who was lost three years ago in trying to ascend Mount Blane without guides, was found in an immense block of ice which recently fell from the mountain. The pody is thoroughly preserved.

Mr. Turner Reads It to His Family-Pleasant

Recreation. Sin: On Thursday a large cart backed up to my front steps, on New Jersey avenue, and a robust good-natured colored fellow shouldered a large white package and dropped it in the vestibule of my house, with a husky yell of "N-A-T-I-O-N-A-L R-E-P-U-n-L-1-C-A-N!" I went out, and after strug-gling with the package for some time succeeded in getting it into the sitting-room, where I unrolled the package, expecting to find forty or fifty pages on the Beecher scapdal. I glanced hastily ever the columns, and before I was conscious of

the fact I was chuckling over a humorous article entitled "District of Columbia Real Estate." | In about five minutes Mrs. Turner came to the door and shouted, in a prevening voice, "Henry, you know breakfast is getting sold; why don't you come?" This was just at the time that I was reveling in that part of the story relating to "sub 37 and imps." and the charm and elegance of the at and imps," and the charm and elequence of the graphic remaince thrilled and enchanted, inspired and uplifted me for such an extent that I stose involuntarily and commenced reading aloud. "Be-gianing thirty feet ten inches from the southeast corner of lot 20, running morth eighty-six feet two inches and one tenth, thence west fourteen feet to the lines of G street, and back again to the place of beginning."

to the line of G street, and back again to the place of beginning."

Mrs. Turner paused, she listened, she struck an attitude indicating an intense interest mingled with curiosity, and when I came to the elegant and polished sentence. "To whom assessed, and description of property," berlips suddenly parted, leaving the gate to her true inwardness wide open. Seeing that she was interested I read the sentence "Being all that part of said land embraced within the bounds and metes for the construction of said road," which referred to "sub ?? and imps.," with all the pathos mature aver gave, and it brought Mrs. Turner to time and into a high state of excitoment. "Inn't I beautiful," she cried, with a little moisture in the corner of one oye, "What classic expressions, what rounded sentences, what undefiled English. Upon my life, Henry, if puts Robinson Grunce in the shade, and for that matter Mark Twain, too. Did you sver see such humon and wit in your off you ever see such humor and wit in you orn days! Think of it! The ludicross idea o

Upon my lite, rienry, it puts Romsons Crusse in the shade, and for that matter Mark Twain, too. Did you ever see such humor and wit in your born days! Thinks of 'll! The ludicrose idea of being subbed 19 times by imps, and then titled because the year ended in June. Hs, hs, ha! if that don't beat Colonel Seller's cabbages then I don't wast any breakingt." Calm yourself, Mirs. Turner, "said!," and den't ge into raptures yet, for the cream of the story is yet to come. Go and bring the boys in, and tell. Bridget to put the breakingt in the even and keep it for dunner." Mirs. Turner propolled hersif with fitch rapidity about, and in less than three minutes the family was all together, the front door looked to prevent people from disturbing us, and then she shouted, "Hold there, Henry, don't you be reading a head now; that sintiair."

I acknowledged if, and as i read along, now swelling my tones in rendering some impressive and difficult passags, and again dropping into pathetic and silver strains over the inspired thoughts expressed in the chapter on Mr. Ditto, all seemed spell-bound except my smallest boy, who occasionally clapped his hands and shouted, "Oh, ain't it gelorious! It's just like the Swiss Family and Jack Harkaway, for all the world," and then his teeth would stand apart, and his eyes roil and snap with)oy.

It was twelve o'clock before I reached the chapter on Georgetown. And by-the-by, Mrs. Turner is furiously mad because the sauthor ent that exquisite chapter so short. She says: "The idea! the idea of going from theme back to the place of beginning, and stoppins ther, without marrying the hero Ditto to the fascinating Miss Total." But she enjoyed it though, sugary, before she knew how it was going to turn out. And the boys: Well, you ought to have seen Ben stand on his head and clap his heele when I read to him the funny passage which refers to Deakin and Hestie's additions, while Dan waltised around and chuckled to himself, and then to us all, and Mrs. Turber eried periedically. "Delightful!" Gorg

work in book form, with referencee and portrait of the author. As I don't like to have her on the raged edge a great while at a time, please hurry up the publication and give me a rest. Yours,

NEW YORK, June 11.—The steam yacht Uctavia was selzed in Brooklyn yesterday on suspicion of preparing to sail with an armed expedition for Cubs. Ou Monday next the Eric Railroad Company will reduce fares between New York and Rochester, Huffale and Niagara Falls, the reduction being more than three dollars on round trip tickets.

trip lickets.

George Stouter and Charles Vofrey, workmen at a vinegar factory in this sity, were smothered to death yesterday in a sour beer vat. Stouter was cleaning it out, and was evercome by gas, when Vofrey went to his assistance, and also succumbed. Both leave families.

Another conference between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Obio railroad authorities took place yesterday, without definite result. A settlement of difficulties is hoped for in the course of tendays. The Wishart extradition case was up habes corpus wit in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and much evidence taken, but ad journed over without decision.

CABLE FLASHES.

HAVANA, June 11.—The police have arrested six persons in the act of preparing counterfeit tax receipts and lottery tickets.

LONDON, June 12, 5:30 a. m.,—The hull of the ship Niagara, ashore of Holyhead, is breaking up. The stern has fallen away. Three hundred bales of cotton have been recovered from the wreck.

PARIS, June 11.—The workmen's societies of the city have opened a national subscription to provide for sending a delegate to the Philadelphia exhibition. Marotesu, the Commun's teditor, who urged the shooting of the archbishop of Paris, died in New Caledonia.

PARIS, June 11.—The Carlists claim that the CARLE PLASHES.

cied in New Caledonia.

Paris, June 11.—The Carlists claim that the victory of their troops over the Alionsists at Uarinera was an important one. They say five hundred Alionsists infantry and three hundred cavalry, together with arms and stores, were captured. tured.

F LONDON, June 11,—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Morning Fast, referring to the ramors of a friendly understanding between England Russia on the Central Asian question, says it is reported that the suggestion of a neutral zone has been revived, and is favorably received on both sides.

on both sides.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily News reports that a crisis is imminent at Athens, which may result in the abdication of the King. Five Turkish men.of.war have been ordered to cruise in Greek waters. The Russian Minister has advised the King not to abdicate without securing the rights of his heir to the throne. The probability of an intervention of the foreign Powers is discussed at Athens.

billity of an intervention of the foreign Powers is discussed at Athens.

Berlin, June 11.—In the Federal Council yesterday the President of the Imperial Chancellery submitted several votes of supply to med the expenses of a proper representation of Germany at the United States Centennial Exhibition. An order has been issued from the Imperial Chancellery prohibiting the dreulation of copies of the Cetholic Gazette, of Baltimore, for two years, within the boundaries of the compre.

Rong, June 11.—A royal decres has been issued promulgating a convention-between Italy and Switzerland, which establishes the boundary between the countries in accordance with the award of the srbitrator, Mr. Marsh, minister of the United States. In the chamber of deputies there have been violent debates over the Government's public safety bill, which amends the law for the suppression of brigandage and other disorders in Sicily, and elsewhere. The bil' is approved by the Left. The sitting to-night was abrupt, by closed doors, on account of the disorder which accompanied the discussion.

HAVANA, June 11.—News has been received here have the second of a feetile accordance. rupt, by closed doors, on account of the disorder which accompanied the discussion.

HAVANA, Jane II.—News has been received here, by way of St. Thomas, of a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was greatest in the Valley of Cucata, on the Venscuelan frontier. It was reported that 10,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

Advices from St. Thomas to June 5 report that all has been quiet in Hayti since the suppression of the late conspiracy. The smallpox is raging with violence in Ponce, Porto Rico. Vessels from there are quarantied in all West indian ports. The Spanish man-of-war Isabel La Catolica couvoyed the Urguayan bark Puig thirty miles from the ceast, and allowed her to proceed wherever her commander wished. None of the prisoners on board were permitted to land here. Several steamers for the United States refused to take them as passengers.

Palace Car Privileges-An important railread suit has just been decided at Auburs, in which William B. Torpe, of that city, was plaintiff, and the New York City and Hudson River Railroad Company the defendant. The plaintiff set forth that he was unable to find a seat in any of the ordinary cars of the train while coming from Syracuse to Auburn, and took a seat in the Wagner drawing room car. The conductor demanded extra fare from him, which he refused. The porter thereupon ejected him from the car, tearing his clothing, and indicting seme slight scratches, on account of which he sued the company for \$10,000 damages. The jury allowed plaintiff \$1,000. According to this decision railroad companies are under obligations to furnish seats for all passengers, and if they are not to be obtained in the ordinary cars the drawing-room cars may be eccupied without extra charge. — Rechester Democrat. ant. The plaintiff set forth that he was neable

Excursion of the Illinois Association-We call attention to the excursion to be given by the Hilmois Association next Monday evening. From the card of invitation, we observe that the various committees are composed of some of our best citizens, and we would advise all of our best citizens, and we would advise all of our friends who are desirous of having a pleasant sail and hearing Donch's music, and a good time generally, to be on hand. Every effort has been made to insure a select party, only the members of the Association having tickets for sale. The boat will return to the city promptly at midnight. The steamer Mary Washington affords an excellent opportunity for dancing on board, and if the weather is fair we predict a large attendance. Brodle and Griffin, of the St. George, do the entering. No bay on the steamer.

SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF VISITORS.

Decorations and Floral Display-Es says of the Young Ladies-Remarks of Hon. Geo. W. Dyer, General Hovey and Prof. Henry-Close

of a Year of Fruitful Study.

tion, all its standing room even being occupied, by the parents and friends of the young lady The stage was hundsomely festooned with streamers and flags, and suspended across it from the top was the motto, worked in flowers, "Wash-ingten Normal School, 1875," On either side of the stage were pyramids of flowers, and hundreds of rich bouquets were piled up behind the foot-lights. The young ladies were all costumed in lights. The young ladies were all costumed in white, and sitting in a semi-circle, with their accomplished teacher. Miss Smith, on the right, they presented a very lovely and beautiful appearance. The exercises of the evening were acceedingly interesting, and left upon the audience present the finest impressions.

At 8 o'clock Donch's band played an overture, after which they performed a march dedicated to class of '15, and marched to the platform and took. seats. Rev. Mr. Cleveland, in the absence of Right Rev. Bishop Pinkney, invoked divine blessing, after which Col. George W. Dyer made an introductory address.

SEMARKS OF COLONEL DYES. Ladies and Gentlemen: The next exercise in the programme is an introductory address. You came to hear and see these young ladies, and the speaker will not indict upon you may address. But as in old times it was customary for a persen before the play to deliver a prologue, he would say something about Normal schools. It was only about one hundred and fifty years ago the idea was started, and one was established in Prussta. Only torty years ago was the lifes started in this country. About two years ago was it adopted here, and a school was started of a class of twenty from the Grammar schools, selected for their ntness. from the Grammar schools, selected for their fitness.

Last year was their first celebration; this is the second. The exhibition will be by this class. I wish to ask you not to be alraid to treat them kindly, or even lovely.

The band pext performed potpouri "Ernani," Verdi; after which Miss Julia I. Murray was introduced, and delivered the following essay:

BOCK CREEK.

"To him who in love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms
She speaks a various lauguage;"
We all start from the cheery little school room
for a tramp in the woodland shades, and soon
reach the molded hills, guarding like sentinels
Hock creek.
As we wander up their verdant sides the violets
nestic closer beneath their leafy covering: the air
grous fragrant, and a strong breeze flags the
leaves as if to welcome us; gleams of glory lead
their trailing magnificence to the tips of the trees;
bees go humming past, express freight trains from
one blossoming copuse to another. Already, far
up the hill, are some of the girls, with happy
facts, clustered around our teacher, eager to explore
the mysteries of Flora. They are examining a
dandelion. "What, that horrid yellow flower
that shows its ugly face everywhere?" says he
"who having eyes sees not." To the botanist it is
a beautiful cluster of two hundred delicate
flowers.

There are many who hold botany to be a trifling

wisdom in one vast domain of nature.
The little stream leaps from ro

THE SHADOWY WOODS.

RESISTLESS SCYTME. ERSISTLESS SCTTEE.

On the opposite side of the stream, in a verdant meadow, is a stray cow leisurely taking her evening meal. Just there, across the stream, forming arustic bridge, lies an old tree. Who has sisin this monarch of Reck creek? It was once a tiny twys. A schoolboy's foot might have crushed or a blade of grass covered it; but it now affords a place upon which the boys, when released from school, delight to sit and fish for minaows. How often do we see them sitting there for hours, rod in hand, "waiting for a bite;" and we realize the truth of the statement that "angling is like poetry—a man must be born to it."

in hand, "waiting for a bite;" and we realize the truth of the statement that "angling is like poetry—a man must be born to it."

Over the surging wood now hangs the moon, and her silvery rays float and fall on the hills, little diamond eyes peer out from under the wing of night, and each little mess-cup is dripping wet with dew.

The little creek ripples in laughing glee, and countless stars, enticed by its rapturous music, dance upon its surface, while ever and anon the dignised trees on its banks frown darkly upon such frolicking.

On one side lies Washington, its public buildings standing ghostlike in the moonlight. On the other side "lie the dead in their night encampment on the hill." Around sweet Oak Hill the little stream ceases its merriment, and murmurs softly to itself as it creeps along. On one side a city all life and bustle; on the other acity so still and peaceful that you can hear the night wind as it creeps from grave to grave. All sleep so sweetly by the little creek while the years of "eternity roll." No light save the moonbeams stealing through the dewy lashes of the trees, bathing in glory each white headstone, till it seems like an angel hovering over the sleeping one.

Our thoughts fly heavenward to Him whose

Miss Evalyn M. Van Doren then read the following ersay on

HOME INFLUENCE.

Wifit is home? A large house, with all the appointments as pericet as money can make them? No. Shelter is not everything. Our homes should be our sanctuaries, around which all our joys, hopes and cur ambitions should cluster. All our exertions should be to beautify them, and render them attractive and happy. They should be held sacred in our thoughts and memories, and the ever-intruding cares of the outside life should be forxotten when we cross their thresholds. We must learn to appreciate them; to feel that in them we can always find a refuge from disappointment and trouble, and hearts that are ever ready to help bear the heaviest burdens.

The greatest safeguard for the young against temptation is a happy home. But how shall we make home happy? By taste, by outlure, and, above all, by love. No pains should be spared or money begrudged to make home an attractive spot. Strew tables with books and the best papers; load the music rack with written melody; hang the walls with pictures, and have flowers to cultivate the finer sensibilities. But there are some, you say, who cannot aftord these things. There are as happy families of birds build their nests in the undergrowth of the forest as in the lighest tree-top. Some of the most cheerful nests are in the brambles. If we be among the human birds in the brambles, let us try to cover the thoras with something that will prevent their pricking, and not sharpen them by

four. Recreation is a necessity of life. But must we go from home to find lift. Is home nothing but a place to eat, sleep, and drudge in: Love has the greatest influence in making it what it should be.

ean never be what God intended it should be, If the home-life is inharmonious nothing can go well. It sounds but a trifle to say that a family disagree. When we think of all the evil qualities included in that single term, family quarrel, we need scarcely look for deeper misery or more damaging sins of action. No one can insist too strongly on the necessity of keeping the peace at home, whereby the social life abroad is made besutiful and the social of men rendered blessed. Pathers, mothers and brothers all have their share in this, but surely no one more than the girls. When the sisters live harmoniously together everything seems to go well; when they quarrel and are jealous and selfish peace is not to be found.

THE ART OF LIVING WELL

THE SCHOOL-GIBL OF '75.

Young America is not represented by the school-boy alone, for the school-girl, too, plays an equally important part. The different shades of character are as determined in one as in the other. While some traits are commou to both, there are others which are peculiarly feminine. A great many persons have written about the rising generation, referring particularly to the boy, which I think is decidedly unjust, for the girl has claims to recognition which should not be ignored.

To suppose that all school girls are alike would be as erroneous an idea as to assert that the rainbow is composed of but one color.

For instance, there is the industrious girl, who would rather miss her breakfast than her lesson. She utilises every moment of time. She needs no rebuke for inattention, for her recitations are faultless. She has but one idea, one aim—and that is to be A No. I im school.

Unfortunately the members of this class are as few and rare as the comets which now and then sweep their train of light across the heavens.

In sad contrast stands the indelent girl, who, like inactive people generally, is contented with anything that involves no labor. To question why she attended school would be as fruitiess as to ask the wind why it blows. Unlike her studious companion, she seldom improves a leisure hour in preparing for the next recitation. Strauge, indeed, how tired she becomes, and

AND BOW MUCH REST SHE NEEDS She is always indisposed to work. Her favorite occupation is to read the last Chunney Corner, or stand at the window and criticise unsparingly all pedestrians who pass within her view, for

sother type is the gushing girl, who is always a state of ebuilition. She abounds in senti-nt and lives in romance. ler peculiar weakness is the inordinate use of

ment and lives in romance.

Her peculiar weakness is the inordinate use of adjectives, preferring generally the superlative degree. She saw the sweetest hat; she had a

most delightful time; her new dress is so exquis-ite; her friends are so dear, etc. She is as vision-

ite; her friends are so dear, etc. She is as visionary as the inventor of perjetual motion.

Although she lives in the clouds, yet she visits the earth often enough to admire, in the most extravagant manner, the eyes, hair or dress of some dry goods clark. Indeed, it is a mystery how she can find time to attend to common necessities of life. I can't conceive how she can condescend to cat, drink or sleep like common folks. If parts of speech were sold in the market as stocks, bonds or produce, she would have a "corner" for adjectives in less than twenty four hours. But unlike the "buils and bears" of Wall street, I think she would derive no profit from the transaction. The aristocratic girl must not be forgotten. She hardly needs an introduction, for she is readily recognized among her companions by her passion for personal adornment. If I could be permitted to select her jewelry I should have a beautiful fish (of the kind caught off the shores of Cape Cod) pendant from each ear, with breastpin, rings, ac., of the same pattern.

She attends the public achool not from any acknowledged excellence in the system, but because it is convenient to her home, and she could not bear to leave

THE SCHOOL-GIRL OF '75.

WENTY YOUNG LADY GRABUATES.

REPORT OF THE INTERESTING EXERCISES.

quarrel and are jealous and selfash peace is not to be found.

A small sphere is not necessarily an unimportant one, and home and family are the seed-places of all that is meet stirring and more public in the werld. There are many abodes where the lovely ideal is a myth, as far removed from the gliserable reality as is the crowned king from the beggar at his gates. As much tact is required to put things straight at home when they are once srocked, and to keep them straight knough the many inevitable rubs of life, as is needed for things that make more show and are more high-seunding, but that have no richer rewards in fact, and no more important bearing in society. In reality.

flowers.

There are many whe hold botany to be a trifling science: a mere waste of time if taught in the schools. Let them examine into the grand principle it develope, not only unfolding to man a world of new beauties, but the working of creative

and sudden gleams and sparkles betray its wanderings. Along its banks the alders and willows
droop their graceful tassels till they weep their
golden dust upon the water. How the flowers
fore this sequestered brook! In early spring the
hepaticas, Mayflowers, and anemones spring
eagerly up from their long map to look for it. The
great city steals nearer and nearer up its mossy
banks, threatening to disturb its silent chime.
The trees, standing on tiptoe, look down from the
hillside, and ask each other, "What do these
people mean!" hillside, and ask each other, "What do these people mean?"
The rmall herbs at their fest look up and whisper back, "We'll go and see." So they pack themselves into the least possible bundles and go on the wings of the wind, one to a cleft in the pavement, another to a grave without a stone, and they grow, peeping up from the walks, and peering through the iron raillings of the cemetery at the generations of men.

It is sunset, but yet we tarry. The bright lu, minary, ere he says good-night with one bright, lingering smile, throws a hallowed light over all. Way down in a little vale, where the creek plays hide and seek ameng the bushes, is an old mill. The rafters have all tumbled in, and as you gase a quiet steals round the spot which takes the place of the "olden din." There it stands in gray ruins, while the cool brook flews on unchanged by Old Time as he swings his

lt is convenient to her nome, and she could not bear to leave

If she condescends to speak to her schoolmates on the street, it is in such a patronizing way that they at once seel their somparative littleness.

To hear her talk, one would naturally suppose that all the wisdom, bravery, and intellectual superiority of the country had been concentrated in her forelathers. Of course hers is one of the "first families," and on the most intimate terms with the family of the Kamtscatkan Minister.

Her dresses are all made in Paris, yet, strange to say, the very same patterns can be bought in several of the stores on the Avenue.

In every school we always find one girl who is never ready for a recitation. Untidy in person and careless in manner, she imparts the same character to everything she undertakes.

If premiums were given for carelessness, she would undoubtedly carry off the highest prize. Her desk is always in chaos—a place for everything, and everything out of place.

But there she is an decidedly good-natured that this fact seems to be a compensation for her carelessness. Reprove her, scold her, even threaten her with severe punishment if you wfil, she still preserves her equanimity, and would volunteer to do yee a favor the next minute.

These characters represent in part the school girls of "D. Yet, notwithstanding their eccentricities and their faults, I feel an especial pride in being permitted to make one of their number; and now as to which of these characters the writer represents I leave to the judgment and charity of others to determine.

Miss Heiene I, Schimmellennie was then introduced, and delivered the valedictory, as follows: VALEDICTORY. .

one.

Our thoughts fly heavenward to Him whose goodness is depicted in everything that meets our gaze. Higher aims and nobler purposes now pervace our being, and "All the cares that infest the day Fold their tents like the Arabs, And silently steal away."

Miss Evalyn M. Van Doren then read the following evaly of the property of the

DISCONTENT AND COMPLAINTS. One of the best ways of making the home pleasant is by having a place of family gathering. The head of the house is seated alone in the evening. The head of the house is seated alone in the evening. His daughter is in her roem, his sons gone out, his wife occupied with household cares. All are in different places, and the father finds that he must spend his evening alone, or else beforced by his unsocial family to seek society at his ciub or elsewhere.

Hew different is the picture of that circle gathered around the cheeriul grate; the father seated in his gasy chair, reading something instructive or listening in turn, or else each engaged in individual pleasures. The tastes of all are consulted, and all look ferward to the hour of reunion around the hearth as the brightest of the twenty four.

LOVE OF OUR NAKES.

passessing that, we will be sure to have the other. Ithout this religious influence in the home it

One year ago another class occupied these places, looking forward to the mystic future with the same emetions of blended dread and half-unconscious loaging of which we now participate—feelings that are so prone to fill the human heart when the old, familiar scenes, loved so well, must be changed for the new, knowing not whether in them the bitter or sweet may predominate.

But could they then have parted the vell which shrouded the future from their eyes, a pleasing panorama would have been revealed; for they went forth with gladseme hearts and willing hands to take their various places in the promising field of labor that awaited them, and scattering they seeds of knowledge in the fallows by the way, now they can look back on waving fields of green which their hands have sown with the gratifying assurance that the toil of the past has not been vain, but in due season will bring forth abundantly of the goodly fruits of knowledge.

When we thus contemplate the success with which their labors have been rewarded, we founly and archardly hope that when another year has rolled away and we have gone forth to labor in the field our endeavors may deserve as great a reward.

But if we should err in the path of duty, ready eward. But if we should err in the path of duty, ready But if we should err in the path of duty, ready hands will be extended to lead us aright, for in these high places of trust we will ever be surrounded by the watchful care of our superintendent and trustees. Their faithfulness is pre-eminently manifested in the high degree of success that has attended their efforts in behalf of the noble work which they have undertaken, the results of which are so gratifyingly presented to us by the comfortable school buildings throughout our city and by the fittle faces which we meet,

us by the comfortable school buildings throughgut our city and by the fittle, shees which we meet,

And many to-night will join in the ferrest wish
that their efficient services may long be enlisted
in the cause for which they labor. The step which
we are about to take is indeed a grave one, and is
taken but once in a lifetime. From the threshold of our happy school life, uninfested by care
for the merrow, we pass into a meet active reality,
in which every word and deed, however trifting it
may seem, is of the greatest importance, carrying
in its train either a blessing that will ever repeat
itself, or a continually recurring blight. The responsible vocation which we have chosen as the
most congenial to our tastes and faculities offers
us a vast opportunity of conferring benefits upon
many. It will be in our power to meld the character of the little ones intrusted to us, for the
tescher, like the artist, may embody in the work
in which she lives, and the higher and nobler this is
the greater will be the blessings which enrich her
life. The children for whom it will be our duty to
care gather from almost every sphere of life.
from the hovels of the poor and the dwellings of
the wealthy; but the variety of character which
they display is even greater; among them children
in whom vice is already instilled, who must be led
from the read which they pursue; others, pursand
noble, these we will be privileged to lead to the
path of future "greatness;" for how many "great"
men and women have stepped from the ranks of
the public schools? And how numerous the names
which may now be inscribed upon the roll we
know not. which may now be inscribed upon the roll we which may have as the public school been a faithful to us, too, has the public school been a faithful Alma Mater. Until now we have been under her protection; taught by those whose greatest pleasure it seems to have been to strew the path which our feet must tread with the fragmant flowers of affection, and to make the days of our youth beneficial to us by the

PRECIOUS INSTRUCTIONS which we now first learn to appreciate when they have passed, and will be repeated but by the faithful vice of memory. How unsitted for life we should have been without these westerce can tell; but with knowledge we may rise step by stree uses the ladder of social usefulness, until at last we find ourselves in an honored and distinguished position, for "Laugth of days is in her right hand, and is her left are riches and home."

But in whatever sphere our lot may be cast, on the heights of fame or in the valley far below, we will never lorget the happy time which our little band enjoyed together during this, our last year

of school. Previous to it our school days passed us by but as a happy dream, the pleasure of which were unappreciated; but when we first assembled in the school room which we have just left, we know that there were to be spent the last of those precious days, and, sware of this, we hearded them, even as the miser his gold; and still they assed so swittly that we can scarcely realize them gone.

But during that little space of time there were hours and minutes enough in which sincere affection could weave the silken bands by which to high tour hearts are so harmoniously bound together. We scarcely knew that all unnoticed we were becoming so dear to one another; but the hour, of parting has revealed it to us by the deep sorrow which we feel when we think that our little band may never meet again unbroken in our

a dream, and if SHADES OF SORBOW should rest heavily upon us the sunny smile that hovers on every well-loved face will scatter them. With these happy visions will this spot ever be crowded, though we have left it empty and drear. Next year its silence will again be broken by many volces, and other youthful forms will enliven the scener; but do we cavy them? Not for though they will occupy the "places" once diaimed by us, they may never "replace!" us in the heart and memory of her without whom every feene of the past year would have been imperfect, and in whose hands rest the links of the golden chain of events that so fresistibly binds at home, and of making the family life a success, is just as great in its way as the finest shader of diplomacy and the largest transactions of besipers. All sorts of talents, both moral and intellectual, are needed for the tack, and it seems slightly irrational to despise as fulle those qualities which so few of us possess.

If we all unite in making home as pleasant as possible, we shall some day look back with pride and pleasure to the time when we were bound by one of the purcet and levellect of all ties—home influspee.

Before the pleasant relations which we as scholars still have to her are severed, we fain would express the love and gratitude, mingled with the bitter pain which we feel in partins, and assure her that the labor among us during the happy time spent under her loving cure has not been in vain. The worthy precepts of truth with which we have been instructed will never be affaced; but there were lessons even more precious, imparted to us by the ever-present infusnce, so silently but beneficially exarted among us; and it is this that we will so sadly miss when we have taken up alone the battle of life. But we hope that for many years to come we may not be so far separated that when the problems of life prove too difficult for us we can seek her and have her assist us in their solution. For, though te-night we bid adden to the "Days of Anid Lang Syne," life has still many, many the too in the part of the part of the problems of nice proved to the seather the band them rendered a beautiful air from without our teacher we would have been but as a ship upon the wide waters without the faithful hand of a captain to guide it to its destination, for she taught us how we might become of value to mankind far greater than the riches of

We are bidding farewell to our girlhood,
And, trembling with hopeful fear,
We think of the mystical future,
If skies be rosy and clear;
We'll cheerfully on to the vineyard,
To train and to pruse each vine,
I'll, 'mid the green leaves and the tendrils,
Fair mellowing clusters shine. We know not whose hands may ingather

we know not whose hands may impace
The fruit of our patient toil,
Nor whether some withering canker
The opening buds may spoil;
But waver we not from our purpose,
Nor shrink from our work of love,
For know we that care for the weakest

We've whispered good-bye to the teachings, Where echoes around us fall, As voices of loyed ones departed, Far sweeter when past recall; So join we our hands now together, To show that our hearts would tell,

Ere we part, and pass on to the future, And murmur—God speed—farewell! And murmur—God speed—farewell?

"Remember Me" was next played by the band; after which, in the absence of thoy. Dennison, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian lestitution, conferred the certificates upon the lady grad uates as follows: Sarah Hartlett, Mary W. Burchard, Saille S. Childs, Mary K. Garat, Olivis Hambly, Isabella V. Heimsen, Fiorence Hinton, Catharine F. Johnson, Mary E. McKenny, Theresa A. McGill, Annie L. McIntire, Neilie M. Mack, May Moran, Julia I. Murray, Kate Reybura, Heiche I. Schimmelfennig, Cora Stuttman, Evelyn M. Van Doran, Annie M. Wilson, and Kate A. Wilson,

Gen. Hovey was then introduced to deliver an address to the graduates, as Gov. Dennison, who was to perform that duty, could not attend. He said that he wished only to say a few words. The earnest interest of the teachers of Washington centred around that school. They had now graduated into a noble profession. All ever the country, and especially in this city, there had been of late exercises of a similar nature by young men. Most of the prizes had been, and probably siways will be, awarded to the other sex. But in the great profession of teaching it is now admitted that you excel the other sex. It would not all be rosy and clear when they started out. If the sun shone always alike there would be a disagreeable sameness. They needed the storms. They were about entering a profession in which were arrayed

MEN AND WOMEN ot a high order of intelligence. Others had been in it who had left an impression of their names among the honored of their country. General Hovey paid a merited compliment to the profession in this city, mentioning Superintendent Wilson. They had given them a chance to succeed

deneral Hover then gave way for Prof. Henry, whom he introduced to the audience.

Prof. Henry stated that he had not come preparel to make a speech. Theirs was a noble profession, second to none, and one absolutely neessary to sustain the advance of civilization.

lession, second to none, and one absolutely neessary to sustain the advance of civiliration.

Yeung Men
were rushing in te take the places of the thousands of cultivated men that are constantly passing away. It is the duty of the teacher to develop their faculities and bring them up to the civiliration of the day, and make them better and wiser than their fathers. The world is older and wiser to day than ever before.

The part that these young ladies were to take was a most important one; it was to impart elementary principles which underlie all things that occur in the course of life. It was the part of Normal schools to impart the art or profession of teaching, an art founded upon human nature. It was the art of teaching to do and to thing.

He urged the cultivation of the art of reading. By that they would give men the power of excelling, of attaining the highest places. Although they might not attain the eminence suggested by General Hovey, they would be useful members of society, and he wished them success upon entering their professional life.

The class next sung "Shall School Acquaintance He Forgott" and on the conclusion they were laudly applanded. A galop was performed, and one of the most interesting exercises ever witnessed in Washington closed.

nessed in Washington closed.

AMUSEMENTS. The National Theatre-Robert McWade-Considering the season, and the intense heat of the weather, a very respectable audience was as-

the weather, a very respectable audience was assembled at the National Theatre last night, and
it was not in any way disappointed in Mr. McWade's representation of the familiar character
of Rip Van Winkle.

There are two features of Mr. McWade's rendering of the character that strikes us as peculiaryl
noticeable. First, he seems to have formed a
thoroughly defined and consistent ideal of the
character. It is one that cannot fail to delight
every thoughful hearer, for it shows a complete
appreciation for the great author's idea. This
view of the character is consistent in that it harmonises all the situations, and makes Rip change
only as the years change us all. It is thorough,
because it omits not the slightest point from first
to last.

Having this perfect ideal of the character, it is
given to us in an even, quiet and subdued manner,

to last.

Having this perfect ideal of the character, it is given to us in an even, quiet and subdued manner, that forces itself upon every one as the very triumph of dramatic art. In the scane where Rip's wife upbraids him and turns him out of doors, the full effect of McWade's subdued manner appears to excellent advantage. What could be truer to life than the vacaut, daned way in which the poor fellow receives the sterm of righteous indignation which his long suffering wife pours upon him, and then his quiet attempts to evade the consequences, his leave-taking and his departure? These all seem to be given in a way that cannot be improved upon.

In Mr. McWade's hands Rip is no boor. He is an ignorant, idle, vagabond fellow. His whole grasp of the part is thoroughly delightful, while the truly artistic and highly finished style of his playing is something beyond praise. It is something to sit and enjoy.

This alternoon and evening "RipVan Winkle" will be repeated.

The matince prices to all parts of the theatre this afternoon will be twenty-five cents. Reserved seats, fifty cents.

Extensive preparations are going forward for the benefit of Mr. T. J. Barton, next Monday night. Besides the drama of "Rip Van Wiekle," there will be a bost of other attractions. There should be a feeling of pride in making it a great

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

T. J. Barlen, esq.: WASHINGTON, June 10, 1873.

DEAR NIE: Appreciating your exertions to please, the difficulties you encountered, and the success attending your efforts during your late management of the National theatre, we desire to offer a substantial testimony of our grateful remembrance. For this purpose we extend you a complimentary benefit, to be given at the National theatre upon any evening of your selection. Very truly, yours.

Signed by Alex. R. Shepherd, Theodore Roessle, Wm. J. Murragh, Raiph Walsh, H. M. Pinkard, J. N. Miller, R. T. Merrick, T. W. Berry, W. W. Rapley, F. Tenney & Co., W. H. Morrison, Dan'l B. Clark, Gen. N. L. Jeffries, Peter F. Bacom, M. L. Morris, W. Hutchinson, P. M. Debant.

Mesors. Alex. R. Shepherd, Richard T. Merrick, Meatre. Alex. R. Shepherd, Richard T. Merrick, T. W. Berry, F. Tenney, and others, T. W. Berry, F. Tenney, and others.
GREVLEMEN: I feel highly flattered with the
kind manner in which you speak of my humble
efferts as manager during the past season, and
accept with great pleasure the complimentary
benefit so kindly tendered, and name next Monday evening, June 14, when I will strive to present
such an entertainment as will meet your approbation. Most truly yours,

HISS ALICE HOSMER.

Pleasure is real in announcing that Miss Alice Hosmer will sing on the occasion of Manager Harton's benefit. Of the large number of young American ladies who have appeared before Miss Kellogg during the past season Miss Hosmer has received favorable judgment, and our citizens are to be congratulated upon this opportunity of passing upon it. Miss Hosmer also sings at the dedication of St. Dominick's Church tomorrow.

Comique Summer Garden-There will be a matinee this afternoon at the Comique for ladies and children, in which Miss Alice Placide will appear, together with all the company, in a great variety of songs and dances. The evening performance will close this week's programme.

To-night a grand performance will take place at the Avenue, all its troupe appearing in a special bill, and winding up with the most start-ling Cap Cen yet.